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From the Central Journal.

TIMES ISN'T NOW AS THEY USED  
TO WAS;

Or, The' Coon's Return to the Deserted Log  
Cabin.

See the lonely hearth,  
And damp floor of earth,  
Now in view:  
Look again—the door  
Now hangs upon the floor,  
All askew!

See the barrel there,  
Empty as the air,  
Of its drink!  
Not a suck to be found  
In the hung on the ground—  
Only think!

See the 'coon skin, too,  
Hanging up to view;  
On the wall;  
The hair is getting short  
And the nails are coming out—  
It will fall!

Oh! 'tis a great sin,  
That the 'latch-string's in'  
Just now:  
I'd like to have a suck  
Of some hard cider truck,  
"As how."

How times is changed,  
Since the whiggies first ranged  
A bout here;  
Dandy and cabin boy  
Both spun the same toy,  
And all fair.

For a dandy in the land  
Will not extend his hand  
More to me!  
They're shy as a rat  
Of a big tom-cat,  
An all flee!

Fren Tom, the wagon-boy,  
Is now of the cabin, coy  
As a mouse:  
And the old "salt-biller",  
Is heading Capt. Tyler,  
At the white house.

Old Tippacanoe,  
And Capt. Tyler too,  
Have gone;  
And with them all the rest,  
Good, better and best,  
In a throng.

They've got the office fleece  
"And I wish I was a goose,  
All forlorn;  
Cause they eat grass in peace,  
And 'cumilate much grease,  
Eaten corn."

Oh! Lordy, I'm agoner,  
If I don't get a horn'er  
Of cider,  
I'll go for cider, therefore,  
Without a "why or wherefore,"  
For my biler!

Oh! I feel the Veto fever,  
Like one great lover,  
At the prize;  
It hangs on me thick,  
Oh! whiggies!—help me quick,  
Or I die!!

OLD COON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF  
II. CLAY!

We have received within the last three days not less than three letters from "the complete Letter-writer." One of these was certainly not intended for the public eye. It is the extraordinary private letter to Cassius M. Clay, which we publish this morning, with the scathing strictures of the New York Democrat. It shows with what eagerness the "aspiring moon-reaching Clay" is pursuing the game of ambition—how anxiously he watches the vane of popular sentiment, and seeks to accommodate his opinions to every section of the country. It is impossible for one, who has always given Mr. Clay some credit, amid all his defects, for moral firmness, and a decided character—to see the twistings and turnings of the political Proteus without astonishment and contempt. The 2d letter was addressed to Dr. Moore of Georgia, partly intended for the private eyes of his friends, but sprung from his correspondent by the publ-

cations of Mr. Holsey. It touches his former course about the right of Congress to emancipate the slaves of the District—and Mr. H. uses up this letter so as to present Mr. Clay in parallel columns, in opposition to himself at different periods of his course. But the letter of all letters is the last, from the National Intelligencer. He swears at last, that it is to be his last—that is, the last intended for the public eye. "He says that he doubted at first the propriety of answering any letters upon any new questions—that he still doubts the propriety—and vows, that this is to be the last letter he will write for the public eye. [We must therefore regard it as the last.]—He says that the writing swallows him;—unfortunately for the minstrel it is not the sweetest, but the most ridiculous and shameless of all his notes. Pity it is indeed, for his present prospects, and his future character, that he has written so many letters, and that this last should be open to exceptions. Better, indeed, if he had taken much sooner the advice of his friends in New York. Far better, if he had, to conduct his correspondence, or refuse all answers. But so anxious has Mr. Clay been to propitiate all his friends in all directions, to remove all objections, to abate all prejudices, and to grasp the sceptre, that he has been writing to all parts of the country, and presenting the most inconsistent phrases to North and South. One unfortunate letter has led him on to another. He writes a letter with a Northern aspect, to please the Abolitionists. A Southern friend informs him, that this letter is doing mischief to his cause in the South. Out then comes another letter, with more of a Southern aspect about it. Mr. Cassius M. Clay goes forth as a sort of missionary to win the Abolitionists. But his revelations are so strong, as to dissipate the Southern palate—and out comes the "anointed chief-tain, with a public letter, disclaiming some some of the public remarks of the missionary—but, for fear of Mr. C. M. Clay's taking offence at this public demonstration, he addresses a private note to excuse his public letter—telling him, that he had been obliged to gainst his declarations, because of the whig cause in the States of Tennessee, N. Carolina, and Georgia"—and that they "even endangered the State of Kentucky."

We cannot trace the anxious and desperate game which Mr. Clay has been playing—his electioneering tour—his multifarious and various letters, *all for effect*, without losing that respect for his moral firmness of which he had been cried up as "the great Embodiment." Who now can confide in his professions, after witnessing the fluctuations which he has exhibited in his four letters on the Texas question? What will the Abolitionists think of his apparent versatility? B-surely us! but we now believe, that Mr. Clay will retire from the campaign, not only with defeat upon his banners, but shorn of that high character for intrepidity, and even audacity, with which he entered the contest.

We lay this last will and Testament before our readers. We have no room for the copious remarks, which it is calculated to call forth. It places its author in a most unequivocal and awkward position. No one can mistake its character. It is intended to win back, if impossible, the Abolition vote, which he tells Cassius Clay, in his private letter, he (H. Clay) is afraid "he is destined to lose." These letters Nos. 1, 2 and 3) he had written about the annexation of Texas. The 1st was intended for the North. Nos. 2 and 3 were designed for a Southern latitude, to soften the objections to his 1st letter. He had so completely mystified the whole subject, that some wag had said that he must now write a 4th letter to *caption his sree first*. And lo here it is! leaving "confusion if possible, worse confounded"—and the *exasperated politician*, if possible, more awkward and ridiculous! This 4th last throw of the dice, is to expunge his two letters, Nos. 2 and 3, and bring him back to the 1st, (Raleigh,) or Abolition letter. The whole letter is weak and contemptible—showing that infirmity of purpose, which is the evidence of an eager, moon-reaching and unbalanced spirit—an infirmity of purpose, which he manifested from the very moment when he consented to write any reply at all, down to the present, last, expiring effort. We pass over the comments, which rise to our lips on reading this crude and panic struck production. But nothing surprises us more in the whole of its contents, than that a man, who had been so much attached to Texas; who had solemnly protested against its cession in '20, and had attempted twice to recover it in '25 and '27, should now have the folly to come forward and say, substantially, "Oh! as to myself, I have no personal or individual motives for opposing the measure. I have no wish myself in the matter—and all I wish is to please everybody else." "Whatever be my particular views and opinions," (which he has not the courage to express,) "I should be happy to see what the wise nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated." And this declaration he makes after the indications, of his personal feelings in his recent letter. But who does not see, for what purpose this last letter is indited!—Who is so blind as not to see, that Mr. Clay, alarmed by the accounts he had received about the Abolitionists, writes it to propitiate their prejudices; and, in fact, to present of all others, this single sentence, "Nothing considered as inflexibly opposed to the an-

nexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the State of the Union." I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation, I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motive for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuring you that the annexation of Texas would be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see that he will remain true, eternally true, to the unqualified declarations of his Raleigh letter.

But whilst he addresses these pledges to the North, what will the south say of him? What hope does he hold out to them? None. He closes the door forever. Like the inscription on the porticoes of Hell, there is "No Hope" written upon them. We shall scarcely hear Messrs. Leigh and Lyons, &c., &c., averring now, that Mr. Clay is the very man to get us Texas-bound! Mr. Clay has sacrificed this beautiful country for the votes of the Abolitionists, and to his own ambition. What will you say? What will you do?

From the National Intelligencer.  
A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.  
TO THE EDITORS.

ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.  
Gentlemen: Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received.

To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subject of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently propagated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides, which he will be compelled to follow.

Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my examination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform sense of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I, therefore, so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated.

Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those, which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of these which I have previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwaranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say, that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter, to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all the objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admitted conditions.

It was not my intention in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was

"A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me with tears in his eyes, and says—Sir! Mr. Adams is a man of the highest talents, and the most disinterested character. He deserves your protection, and your talents. There is no station to which you are not equal. You were unobliged to point you to the course which you ought to pursue."

He announces the disposition of his friends to vote for Mr. Adams, in the following language, viz:

"My friends entertain the same idea that the kind and considerate treatment of Mr. Adams is more likely to be accomplished by so towing their votes."

In reference to the vote of the Hon. David White of the Frankfort District, Mr. Clay says to Mr. Blair:

"Your Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments; and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him to return mail to strength in his inclinations. Show this to Crittenden alone."

Having thus obtained these passages from the Letter, to cut off all ground for charging us with intentional misrepresentation, we informed the Central Committee that we were about to use our recollection of its contents in reply to Mr. Clay's attack upon us; and to prevent unjust imputations upon him, as well as ourselves, we requested an entire copy for publication. They did not vouchsafe an answer to our request, and we then gave the matter to the public.

Now, will Mr. Ritchie, or any other candid Democrat or whig, take the foregoing passages, compare them with any copy which may be in Mr. Leigh's hands, and give the result of that comparison to the public? We aver that they will find them, especially the three last, to be "nearly verbatim et literatim," and conveying with perfect accuracy, Mr. Clay's statements to Mr. Blair.

They show three things, viz:

*First.* An appeal to his future interests by Mr. Adams' friends as a motive for giving that gentleman his support.

*Secondly.* That his friends had determined so to vote, "as the most likely means of accomplishing their kind wishes towards him."

*Thirdly.* That Mr. Clay not only concurred with them in this conclusion, to secure votes for Mr. Adams, through Mr. Blair, and Mr. Crittenden's influence over their Representative.

After this exposure in 1828, few men had the hardihood to deny that Mr. Clay supported Mr. Adams as means of promoting his own aggrandizement, by being raised first to the office of Secretary of State, and then by the safe precedent (as in an address to his constituents, he called the election of Mr. Adams) to the Presidency of the United States.

And Mr. Clay's position was the more imposing from the fact, which he himself in the same letter says, was admitted by the friends of all the candidates, that "on him depended the result of the election."

Now, let not our Virginia friends submit to any evasions. If they be permitted to see the copy of the Letter, and compare for themselves, it is well; if not, let them demand of Mr. Leigh, as a man of truth and honor, whether these extracts are or are not true versions of passages in the letter, if not literal extracts. Let us have no half exposures and miserable subterfuges, but let us have the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!"

*Trouble Brewing.*—A letter from a gentleman at Springfield, Ill., states that Gov. Ford has issued orders for the march of twenty-five hundred Illinois militia and volunteers to Nauvoo, for the protection of that place. The detachment from Morgan county was ordered to rendezvous at Breads town yesterday. No reasons are assigned for this new movement of the Governor, but as it involves a very considerable expenditure to the State, it may be presumed that it has not been done without urgent necessity.

Since the above was written the steamer Ohio arrived, which left Nauvoo yesterday morning, and reports all quiet there. So that we are at a loss to account for the cause of the Governor ordering out the troops.—*St. Louis Rep.*

*LATE FROM MEXICO.*  
By the arrival of a Mexican schooner at New Orleans we have intelligence of a later date from Mexico. She sailed on the 21st inst. from Vera Cruz. The following information is derived from passenger, who came by her and from other sources:

The first and most important news is, that the town of Matamoras has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th ultime, and was more tremendous in its effects than the hurricanes of 1835 and 1837. more than two thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life, we are not accurately informed. The correspondence of El Censor de Vera Cruz estimates the whole loss at about two hundred souls. The direct destruction, however, so far as we can learn, was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoras. Here scarcely any were saved.

of being brought into perpetual  
to oppressive tariffs, and corrupt  
These they knew to be the means  
in which principles are to be lost. And  
men who called their lives  
of freedom, then caused  
veto their voice, solemn warn-  
ing would now betray us to  
such power.

These hoary patriots have now, in all probability, discharged for the last time, this great duty to liberty and their country. Long ere their aid will be required in another great contest for the principles which they hold so dear, they will have been summoned to answer for the way in which they guarded and defended the precious boon they so dearly purchased for us. And awfully indeed will be the responsibility they will cast upon us, their descendants. If we have become so degenerate as to worship mad ambition, and to elevate corruption into the light consecrated to virtue and patriotism, they will stand acquitted, but we shall be held to answer. If the men of this generation, with the warning voice of the fathers of the Republic ringing in their ears, do not put down the dangerous and

lead of Henry Clay, endeavoring to subvert the constitution of the country, and to destroy its liberties by the creation of vast manufacturing and monied monopolies, these hoary and venerable patriots who have under the weight of many years and many infamies, come out for the last time to admonish them, will be swift witnesses against that dread bar from which there is no appeal.—*Democratic Gazette.*

#### A WAKE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH— RISE IN YOUR MAJESTY AND CONSIGN HENRY CLAY TO THAT OBLIVION WHICH THE TRAITOR RICHLY MERITS.

##### HENRY CLAY'S PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important letter from Col. Russell P. McCord to B. A. Reynolds, Esq., and as the gentlemen occupy enviable position in society, and are well known in this and the adjoining county of Lowndes, as well as the references which Colonel McCord has given, we are prepared at any moment to give further proof, should the unbelieving require it.

CARLOWVILLE, Oct. 5, 1844.  
*To the Editor of the Dallas Gazette:*

You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed copy of a letter, which I have recently received from Col. Russell P. McCord, of Lowndes County. We did God's will, it was in the hands of every man from the Patans, to the Gulf of Mexico! It exhibits Mr. Clay in his true position, as a man, totally destitute of character.

But what shall we say of Col. Preston? He believed, in the year 1831, that the great object of Mr. Clay, in his protective policy upon the country, was to destroy the perpetuity of the Southern States—he heard Mr. Clay make this declaration of Virginia; and now, with this foul and damning blot upon Mr. Clay, this man, William C. Preston, is using every art and effort, to induce the honest planters of the South, to commit the suicidal act of voting for Henry Clay. Shame!

Read it, Sir—publish it—speak it before the people. Let them see the statement, and let them hear the fact—the startling fact, that in the year 1831, Henry Clay declared, the great object of the Tariff System, to be, to render their slaves so valuable, that if they did not run away from their masters, that their masters would be glad to run away from them.

That Mr. Clay did, make the declaration attributed to him by Col. Preston, there can be no doubt; and there is just as little doubt, that Col. Preston, will not deny the statement of Col. McCord.

With great respect, I am, &c.,

BERNARD A. REYNOLDS.

Lowndes, Oct. 2, 1844.

Dear Sir—The declaration which I heard, Col. Preston made, was to this effect: That at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, Mr. CLAY DECLARED, THAT IT WAS TRUE, CONGRESS COULD NOT FREE OUR SLAVES, BUT THAT THEY COULD, BY HIGH IMPORTS, MAKE THEM SO VALUABLES, THAT IF THEY DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM US, WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEM; AND THAT WAS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

The declaration was made by Col. Preston in the fall and winter, I think, of 1831, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the same declaration publicly and privately, Col. Clifton of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence, of this County, Whigs; and Robert Rives and Reuben House, of this County, Democrats, heard Col. Preston make the same declaration, some of them like myself—repeatedly.

Yours truly,

R. P. McCORD.

B. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.

Truly, this is protection to the South—and this protective system is the darling of Henry Clay. Will Southerners doubt longer, the political inconsistency, yea, even dishonesty of this shyster, this worse than traitor, to his country's wealth?—Will Slaveholders, with this declaration staring them in the face, for a moment, hesitate what course to pursue? His private character has proved worse than rotten. His political character has been uncertain and inconsistent. But there are those who have insisted, without even taking time for breath, that Mr. Clay was a friend to the South. Who will dare say so now?

Truly, a friend to the South! A friendship which would flich from us our property, and make desolate our peaceful homes. We call upon our brethren of the Press to spread this matter far and wide. Let the whole South hear! Let all who will, read it.

As our paper is not issued until Saturday, we have adopted this method of giving general circulation to this traitorous sentiment of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. There is ample time for proof to be obtained, and we set myself up as a teacher of poli-

tical science, I shall claim the privilege of voting with whatever party I may honestly believe will best secure the interest and safety of the South. But, gentlemen, allow me in conclusion, to quote from the speech of the Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered before the Clay Club of Boston, in August last.

Dallas Gazette.

From the Alachua Telegraph.—Extra.

#### COL. S. T. BAILEY'S LETTER.

We call attention to the following correspondence between Messrs. Hunter and others, and Col. S. T. Bailey. We trust the whigs of Georgia who congratulate themselves on the victory obtained the other day in Vermont, will persevere it with care.

Col. Bailey is well known in this District and circuit, as a prominent and talented lawyer of the bar, and has hitherto been a member of the whig party.

MACON, 30th Sept. 1844.

DEAR SIR.—We learn that you have recently returned from a somewhat protracted visit to the north, and while there, met with some difficulty in reclaiming a fugitive slave! May we trespass upon your attention for a brief statement of the embarrassments under which you labored, and a history of the personal peril you encountered in the reclamation of your property. You will readily perceive that our object in addressing you this note, is to ascertain, from a reliable source, the true position of the whig and democratic parties at the north, in regard to the great and absorbing question of Abolition.

A Georgian by adoption, and identified as you are with the South, in all the interests of a paramount citizen, and so extensively known throughout our limits, your statement cannot fail to carry with it most salutary influence.

Respectfully, your friends,

SAMUEL B. HUNTER,

WILLIAM SOLOMON,

A. P. POWERS,

H. E. GREEN,

D. C. CAMPBELL,

ROBERT COLLINS.

COL. S. T. BAILEY, Vineville.

GENTLEMEN.—Your note reached me last night, requiring a statement of the trials and perils which I encountered this summer at the north, and the position of the two great political parties there, touching abolition. It would require too much time and space to detail half the striking incidents which occurred in the effort to which you allude.—Evilly—my servant was seduced away from my sick family during my absence in Canada; I having left them in Vermont. I was ruined on my return, in what part of the country she was concealed; I went with a friend and retook her, and conveyed her to Baltimore. I was pursued through Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, by the Abolitionists, with the energy of hell; but was saved by a corresponding energy and vigilance of a few faithful friends. On my return to my family in Vermont, myself and friend were arrested on a charge of kidnapping, punished in that State, with ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Dennis from Hell could not have manifested more ferocious malice than the gang who arrested us, and yet the majority of those who had aided and took a part in that prosecution, did not profess to be Abolitionists. After a tedious trial we were discharged, and on the ground that it was not proven that my servant was forced away against her will, and therefore no kidnapping. In this affair, the difference in the conduct of the whigs and democrats was most striking. The democratic gathered in from a distance, even from New Hampshire, although most of them strangers to me, and gave utterance loud and deep to their bitter abhorrence and detestation of the infamous proceeding. Those from New Hampshire swore that no Southern gentleman could be treated thus in their State, while the whigs, with a few honorable exceptions, stood coldly aloof or directly aided in the prosecution—one of my relatives, a member of the Presbyterian church, informed me that whenever he attempted to vindicate me to members of his church, they would utter one united voice of condemnation, and yet he as well as they were whigs. Indeed I found throughout the New England and middle States, a deep rooted hatred of slaveholders amongst the great mass of the white party. I travelled through all those States and watched with an anxious desire to learn the truth. I travelled *there*, as far as practicable, that they might not know I was a Southerner, and thus give them free scope to speak their minds without infringing the rules of politeness, and I came to a settled conviction in my own mind, that a majority of the democratic party at the North are the warm friends of the South, and that a majority of the whigs there are our enemies—that a large majority of the Abolitionists are from the whig ranks, no honest man at the North pretends to deny. But that there are many Abolitionists from the democratic ranks, & many good friends among the whigs is just as certain.

This state of things is easily accounted for; the democratic party at the North, is with few exceptions, the same that sustained the country during the last war, while nearly all the leaders of the whigs in New England are the old Federalists of the worst school. The democrats remain all their ancient hatred of British arrogance and aggression, and therefore, when the British slander the Southern people or aggress upon their rights, they feel it an insult to themselves as Americans, while the Federalists side with England and join in the slanders of the Southern people.

I trust, gentlemen, I have sufficiently answered your questions. It is with reluctance that I have answered you—nothing but the rules of politeness has drawn forth this answer—a civil question demands a reply. I do not desire to be drawn into the disturbing current of politics, all I ask, is to be permitted, as heretofore, to glide along in an humble station, while others worry each other like dogs, on the political arena; and while I shall neither seek nor set myself up as a teacher of poli-

tical science, I shall claim the privilege of voting with whatever party I may honestly believe will best secure the interest and safety of the South. But, gentlemen, allow me in conclusion, to quote from the speech of the Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered before the Clay Club of Boston, in August last.

Dallas Gazette.

From the Bay State Democrat.

#### THE GREAT LETTER WRITER.

We trust that Mr. Clay is as much entitled to the name of The Great Letter Writer, as the late United States Bank to that of

the Great Regulator.—It would be impossible to enumerate all the letters he has written

on various subjects, since, and just be-

fore, his nomination. He has written long

letters and short letters, in favor of a protec-

tive tariff and against a protective tariff;

in favor of the annexation of Texas and a-

gainst the annexation; in favor of the Mor-

mon faith, on the subject of gloves and horse-

shoes; on the subject of dueling, (in which

he says, "I cannot reconcile to my sense of

propriety to make a declaration one way or

the other.") and upon most every subject,

and to almost every body. Surely Mr.

Clay is now entitled, to the appellation of

The Great Letter Writer, to every body,

and for and against almost everything.

"Does he reflect how vast a change

in sentiments of civilization have undergone

that whole subject (slavery) since 1820?

Does he remember that in learning,

the world is five hundred years older than it

was then? Can he not read the gathering

signs of the times? Does he not mark the

bodiless hand as in the unfinished picture? Does

he not remember what the nations have

done and especially what England has done

within twenty years? Does he not see and

feel that in that interval a public organized

wholly new, aggressive, intolerant of the

sight, intolerant of the cry of man in chains?"

There, gentlemen, you have the embodied

printed sentiments of the whig party of the

North and of some of the democ-

rats of the North. And he must be blind

indeed who can travel and tarry any con-

siderable time at the North, and "not read

the gathering signs of the times" nor "get

the bodiless hand on the reel." And if P

might be permitted with out arrogance, I

would beseech the whole South to lay aside

their party warfare and squabble for office,

and unite in their best counsels, and their

best energies to provide for their future

safety before "the bodiless hand" writes

their irrevocable doom.—The time is surely

coming when they cannot rely on either

whigs or democrats at the North, and when

that day comes, happy will it be for them,

if they have provided means of self reli-

ance.

I remain, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours, &c.

S. T. BAILEY.

Messrs. Hunter and others.

HENRY TO CASSIUS.

Here is another epistle, before the ink is

dry on the paper in which leave was taken

of that which we were assured was the

last. But this, it seems, has found its way

into the newspapers without the least agita-

tion. It would require too much time and

space to detail half the striking incidents

which occurred in the effort to which you allude.—Evilly—my servant was seduced

away from my sick family during my ab-

sence in Canada; I having left them in Ver-

mont. I was ruined on my return, in what

part of the country she was concealed; I went

with a friend and retook her, and conveyed her to Baltimore. I was pursued through Massa-

cusets, Rhode Island and Con-

nnecticut, by the Abolitionists, with the

energy of hell; but was saved by a cor-

responding energy and vigilance of a few

faithful friends. On my return to my fami-

ly in Vermont, myself and friend were ar-

rested on a charge of kidnapping, punis-

hed in that State, with ten years im-

prisonment in the Penitentiary. Dennis from

Hell could not have manifested more ferocious

malice than the gang who arrested us, and yet

the majority of those who had aided and

taken a part in that prosecution, did not

profess to be Abolitionists. After a

tedious trial we were discharged, and on

and perhaps Maryland also. We will make them welcome if they prove themselves deserving admission, though we could well do without them. They have thus far done nobly; and must convince all who can see and understand the signs of the times, that the redeeming spirit of Democracy is rising with healing on its wings.

*Pennsylvanian.*

## Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES K. POLK,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEO. M. DALLAS,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN A. NOGUE, of Franklin.  
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

### TO OUR PATRONS.

We are at this time very much in need of money to purchase a stock of paper, and earnestly request those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising &c., to settle their accounts during the term of our approaching Circuit Court. We are not asking for money that will be due at the end of this year, but money which has been due for months and years. Necessity compels us to make this plain request; at which we hope none will be offended; but if they should, we may as well cease from business for the want of patronage as the want of pay.

In copying the following article from the Palladium, we would here merely remark, that the recommendation it contains of the name of the Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as the democratic candidate for Governor, has met, so far we have heard any expression of opinion, with general approbation, almost without a single exception. We are pleased to see a determination expressed by the editors of the Montgomery Advertiser and Wetumpka Argus, to support the claims of a candidate in the Northern part of the State, as a matter of justice to the Northern democracy, the two last Governors having been taken from the Southern part of the State. We presume this feeling is general. Mr. Chapman has been long and favorably known as an able and faithful representative, and we do not now think of one who would probably be more acceptable or more likely to thoroughly unite the democratic party in this portion of the State.

HON. R. CHAPMAN.

The period has arrived for the voters of Alabama to turn their attention to the selection of a suitable candidate for Governor. —We have seen the names of several gentlemen mentioned, but no one proposed by any of the Democratic Journals. Concert of action should be had, and a judicious selection made, without reference to sectional feelings. A man qualified & free from objection should be selected to be the standard bearer of the Democracy of Alabama.

For the purpose of doing this, we present to the public the name of the Hon. Reuben Chapman, a man every way suitable, who has made a faithful, vigorous and active member of Congress for the last eight or ten years.

We believe that Mr. Chapman will be more acceptable to the democratic party than any other man that we can now call to our mind. We ask the editorial corps of Alabama to pass round the name of Mr. Chapman, or designate one who may seem to them more suitable. We expect to do battle for the nomination, whoever he may be, and we desire only in this, to make known our preference. In this quarter of the State Mr. Chapman is well known by the rank and file and his worth is duly appreciated. We are satisfied that no one will be more acceptable to the democracy than him.—*Palladium.*

On Monday last, F. W. Bowden, Esq. of Talladega, delivered a political speech to a large number of the citizens of this county in the Court-house in this place. The speech was chiefly confined to the discussion of three principal questions of Bank, Tariff, and Annexation. His arguments were clear and convincing, and we regret that we have not time or room to present them in a condensed form. We have seldom seen a more attentive assemblage, and their gratification was abundantly manifested by frequent and hearty bursts of applause.

By particular request, Mr. Bowden will again address the citizens of this county at the Methodist Church in this place, on Thursday evening next at candle light. The LADIES of Town and country are particularly invited to attend.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.  
A NATIONAL BANK.—We find in the Louisville Democrat letter from a partner of one of the oldest jobbing houses in this

city, to a friend in that part of the country, stating his reasons for decidedly rejecting Clay and espousing the cause of Polk and Dallas.

We make an extract of his remarks on the question of a United States Bank, as they are expressive of the sentiments beginning to prevail among a considerable portion of the jobbing merchants in this city.

"I was in favor of a U. S. Bank, and thought that the good of the country called for it, up to the time of President Tyler's vetoes. When the first bank was created, the currency of the country was unsound; the Banks had suspended almost entirely the payment of specie, and the country was just rising from the revolutionary struggle, owing a heavy debt. When the second bank was chartered, the banks were under suspension, the country just recovering from the last war with England, and owed a large debt. The situation of that bank at the close of its charter, was never known to the country, but the State institution that bared its back to receive the monster, sank under the load never to rise. And I say now, that the State Banks of the country are in a sound and healthy state; that the exchanges of the country were never in a better condition than that General Government has now in the Treasury nearly or quite enough to pay all its debts; and that so many in the country think a U. S. Bank unconstitutional, should be considered a sufficient reason why we should never resort to another. If other arguments are necessary, let us resort to the convulsive grunts of a mighty nation, writhing under the agonies of the dying struggle of late bank speak. Let the cries of widows and orphans, bereft of all their property, speak. Let the tosses of unfortunate stock-holders, speak. Let the loss of moral integrity (worth more than money) on the part of many of its managers, speak. Nay, let a voice come up from the grave of its President, who has met an untimely death from corroding thoughts that could not be flushed, speak forth to the people, and say—trust not the power in the hands of those who advocate the re-establishment of this monster. More anon."

Very truly yours,"

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.  
GEORGIA REDEEMED FROM FEDERALISM DEMOCRATIC THUNDER IN THE SOUTH!!!

HERALD FOR YOUNG TEXAS AND VICTORY!!!

We are glad to have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that another southern State has been rescued from the embrace of Federalism. Georgia has spoken, and her voice is for Polk, and Dallas and Texas, and against Clay, Adams and Stade.

The returns from this State are not yet complete, but enough have come in to ensure us the State, by a popular vote of about 3,000, which vote will be increased in November. Notwithstanding the way in which the Districts have been gerrymandered, so as to make 5 Whig and 3 Democratic districts, we have carried 4 members of Congress, electing Jones Haralson, Lumpkin and Cobb, the whigs electing Toombs, Poe, Stephens and probably King.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

We have returns from 90 counties; three to be heard from, namely, Ware, Lowndes, and Thomas, in the 1st. district. We shall publish our tables when the returns are complete, and when we receive the full votes in the several counties from which we have only majorities. The number of votes polled at this election, will be at least three to four thousand. The aggregate of the 90 counties is as follows:

Dem.	Whig
1st. district,	2429
2d. "	6095
3d. "	4813
4th. "	5463
5th. "	6854
6th. "	6368
7th. "	3162
8th. "	3309
	38,193
	35,868
Dem. majority,	2,625
	Constitutionalist.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have kept back our paper for the returns of to night, and have now only time to say that Francis R. Shunk, the democratic candidate for governor, is certainly elected, and that we believe his majority will range between 5,500 and 7,500.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MJORITY.

Shunk (Dem.)	Mackle (Whig)
Adams,	700
Bucks,	4,456
Chester,	312
Cumberland,	664
Dauphin,	41
Delaware,	844
Franklin,	575
Lancaster,	515
Lebanon,	3,967
Lehigh,	735
Montgomery,	264
Northampton,	1,168
Northumberland,	911
Perry,	800
Philadelphia county	1,126
" city,	1,937
Schuylkill,	1,103
York,	894
Washington,	200
Fayette,	450
Greene,	950
Westmoreland,	1,800
Juniata,	110
Columbia,	1,800
Mifflin,	100
Monroe,	1,200
Somerset,	
	1,500

PRO THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

RULES FOR THE BEHAVIOR OF THE DEMOCRATS, TOWARDS THE WHIGS, AFTER THE ELECTION OF MR. POLK.

Inasmuch as the omens of Mr. Polk's election become more auspicious with every successive day, it is time to bethink ourselves of the manner in which we shall have towards our political adversaries in the hour of their defeat. A friend of ours a person of great magnanimity of feeling, and possessed of that highest kind of good breeding, which springs from a natural humanity

Alleghany, 2,250  
17,685 17,693  
Markle's majority so far 8.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
HURRAH FOR THE KEYSTONE STATE!

In despite of cunning intrigue and corrupt bargaining the democrats have carried Pennsylvania. A desperate effort was made by the Whigs to carry this State, as their last chance. They entered into a bargain with the Native American party, to vote their ticket for State and Congressional officers, provided they voted for M. their candidate for Governor. It was a greed to, and the result has been the revolution of 3 "natives" members of Congress, and a majority of 4000 in the city of Philadelphia for Mackle, where the Whigs have used to have about 2500, and a majority of 1797 in the county, where the democrats used to have a majority of about 3000. Thus the whigs gained about 6000 votes by this corrupt amalgamation with the "natives." But throughout the State they have lost. The democrats have gained four or five members of Congress in the State, which will give them a majority of the delegation, and they will also have a majority of over 20 on joint ballot, in the Legislature. The popular vote for 42 counties places Shunk 971 ahead, and 16 counties to be heard from, three whig and thirteen democrat which gave Mr. V. Brown in 1840, over 1,590. Shunk is, therefore, elected, by nearly 5,000, and this majority will be largely increased in November, when the State is called upon to vote for James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas.

Montgomery Ade.

OHIO.—From this State we have the most cheering accounts by the mail of Monday evening. A letter from Cincinnati gives the majorities in four counties heard from, as follows:

Hamilton, for Todd, Democrat, 19,333	Whig, 13,590
Brown and	
Clermont, 16,999	
	4,899

In the counties above Shunk's majority in '40 was 1672, in '42 3080,—showing a decided gain of 3418 over the vote in '42, in '43 Corwin (whig) beat Shunk (Dem) in '42. Shunk beat Corwin, for Governor. Hence we presume Todd is elected.

We understand the Louisville Journal (daily) adds another county to the above, in which the Democrat majority is increased.

P. S. By Tuesday evening's mail we received a slip from the Nashville Union, which reports that of 15 counties heard from in Ohio, the democrats have gained in their vote in 1842, an aggregate of 1935, and the Whigs have gained on their vote the same year 137,—making the average democratic gain on the vote of 1842, thus far, 558.

OHIO.

We have before us an Ohio Statesman Extra of October 10, which gives returns from 57 counties, which add to additional reports in the Nation's Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun, make 68 counties heard from.

As we cannot rely upon these accounts, some of which are reported, we postpone all another day the particulars. In these 68 counties, the majority for Bartley, (Whig) 18,725, and for Tod, (Democrat) 16,833. Present majority for Bartley, (Whig) 18,424.—In the same counties in '41, Harris's majority was 21,069. Democratic gain since '40, twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty seven!

STATE CONVENTION.

We are glad to find that the views we express in regard to a convention of the democratic party of Alabama, to nominate a candidate for Governor, at the election of Col. IV. Williams, Mr. Abner II. Borders to Miss Sarah Ann Griffin, all of Benton County.

ETTLETTA papers please copy.

YOUNG & NISSEY.  
Our goods were bought to sell.

Just received and opened a well selected stock of

FALL & WINTER

And now in market.

We are thankful for small and large favors, if you want good bargains.

CALL AT OUR SIGN.

Octo. 22, 1844.—I.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Ethan Shufeld, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, on the 21st of October, 1844, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

ISHUW SHUFIELD, Adm.

Octo. 23, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Adam Shufeld, dec'd, will sell at the late residence of said deceased, near the mouth of Green's Creek on the 23rd of November next, the following property, to-wit:

One Negro Boy

about eighteen years of age, Morses, Catte, Sheep, and hogs, and some articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ISHUW SHUFIELD, Adm.

Octo. 16, 1844.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued from the circuit court of Morgan county, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in Lebanon DeKalb co. Ala., on Monday the 2nd day of December next, the N. W. fourth of Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 6 east, in the Coosa Land district, levied on as the property of Benj. H. & W. B. Rhoden to satisfy said Execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Also at the same time and place, by virtue of two executions from the Circuit Court of Morgan County, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the S. W. fourth of sec. 20, T. 9, R. 7, east, and the East half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 11, T. 9, R. 7, east, in DeKalb Co. Ala., levied on as the property of James Lamar to satisfy said execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Also at the same time and place, by virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Morgan Co., and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the East half of the North East fourth of Sec. 28, T. 7, R. 8 east, and the South East fourth of Sec. 28, T. 7, R. 8 east in DeKalb Co. Ala., levied on as the property of Jesse Cunningham to satisfy said execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Adm.

By his Deputy ASA SKELTON.

Oct. 23, 1844.

SALE OF BANKS.

**DR. CHAMPION'S  
Vegetable Ague Medicine.**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an efficient remedy for Fever of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, it is evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in every part of the country during the last season, may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—Billious Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure an ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to One Dollar per box.

—ALSO—

**DR. CHAMPION'S  
Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic,  
Purifying and Cathartic Pills.**

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, approved depurative, Worms, Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, palpitations of the heart, Diarrhoea, Nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, Dysentery or Flux, Heart-burn, White-swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price, twenty-five cents per box—a pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

*Letter from the Sulphur Springs Mo., State of Missouri, Jefferson Co. }  
September 22, 1843.*

**Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir:** We the undersigned citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs

Would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented, many of the people in this neighborhood have been compelled to go to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood, as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Dr. A. J. Kendall, Po., Master at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to except of an agency to accommodate the people. Respectfully yours,

J. B. Frederick, David Knoblock, B. Johnson, Henry Lanphier, J. Burgess, Jr., Sckton Richardson, Phil. Pipkin, Jno. Byrd, Thomas Moss, F. Waters, J. Richardson, John Ogle, Wm. Baarze, John H. Nash, Silas Hussey, L. S. Jaggers, W. R. Robertson, Jno. G. Boni, H. D. P. Lucius.

MEMPHIS, TENN. }  
October 21, 1843.

Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: We are quite out of your pills—there is a very great increase in sales, and encouraging demand for them. Please send a supply as soon as convenient.

Respectfully yours,

J. ISLER, & Co.  
Druggist Memphis.

SALEM, ILLINOIS. }  
October 23, 1843.

Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: I received the last package of pills you sent me, and sold them all in a few days, you will please send me another package by the stage immediately. I would like to have as much as six hundred boxes, as there is a great demand for them, and I have also promised some to Dr. Baker. I was recently through Greene and Madison counties, and saw a number of your agents who were entirely sold out.

Respectfully yours, &c.

B. F. LEMON.

*Letter from Dr. S. H. Wilson, practicing Physician.*

NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS.

Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: I now intend carrying on the Drug business in this place upon a larger scale, an of the opinion that from the known virtue of your pills which have been fully tested this season, and the facts in regard to their efficacy, daily developing themselves, I feel assured that had I the whole and sole agency of them, within the limits of my practice, I could sell double the amount of the agents in the immediate vicinity, and could make an arrangement of this character, I would at all times be prepared to pay over to you my travelling agent the several sums due from me whenever he should call. Mr. Swin will give you all the information that you may desire in regard to my responsibility, together with his views of the propriety of my suggestion.

Respectfully yours,

SHELBY H. WILSON.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craymer.

Walton County, Georgia.

Dr. CHAMPION—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Ga., and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills, in every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, hearing of before them like a mighty flood, all opposition and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy on earth for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,

THOMAS W. CRAUM.

April 13, 1844.  
Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir—I have disposed of all the pills left with me last spring by your agent, and they have proved to be all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of anti Billious pills at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, & I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours, B. B. SIMMS.

For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY also in nearly all of the towns and villages, and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States.

**WAREHOUSE  
AND  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

I would respectfully inform my old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pensils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

**TRY BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.**

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

**Cash required for all work when delivered.**

**THE  
Pilgrim's Choice,**

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.

A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of MESSRS. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

**Wool Carding.**

The undersigned greatful for past favors, would take this method of informing the public that he has just returned from Tennessee with NEW CARDS, and is now prepared to execute work in his line in the most approved and satisfactory manner, and upon the following terms:

Primary Class, including Reading Writing, &c. \$6

2d class, including Elements of Geography, Arithmetic, with Reading, \$8

3d class, including English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetick advanced, \$12

4th class, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, &c. \$15

JOS. WILSON.

Jacksonville, June 12, 1844.—if.

**William B. Martin**

AND

**R. G. Earle,**

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala., the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, \$43.—if.

**G. T. McCAFFEE,**

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery; (OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

**REFERENCES.**

Hon. Henry Goldsmith, Mobile,

" G. W. Sturges, Atlanta,

" Theo. Clifton, Marion,

" Geo. Goldsmith, Montgomery,

" A. Martin, Montgomery,

Messrs. Reed & Sted, Murfreesborough,

John S. Blew, Mobile,

Nicholas Perkins, Esq., Franklin, Tennessee,

April 17, 1844.—if.

**WAREHOUSE  
AND  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, to commence on the first day of Sept. next, for the purpose of conducting a general Warehouse and Commission Business in the city of Wetumpka.

We have leased the Sheds and close Warehouse, occupied during the last season, by H. F. Simmons, Esq., where we will be prepared to receive Cotton and goods sent to our care. The Warehouse and Sheds, leased by us, are situated near the River, and remote from other Buildings; and were not affected by the Freshet of 1844.

We will be prepared to make liberal advances in Cash, or Bagging and Rope, Groceries or Dry Goods, on Cotton stored with us.

If strict attention to business, and a prompt and a punctual discharge of our duties, as Agents for others, entitle us to a patronage, we shall expect to receive the support of our old friends and acquaintances, and a liberal share of the patronage of the public generally.

Respectfully yours,

SHELBY H. WILSON.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craymer.

Walton County, Georgia.

Dr. CHAMPION—Sir: I took a tour through the success and popularity of your pills, in every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, hearing of before them like a mighty flood, all opposition and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy on earth for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,

ROBERT S. PORTER, Sheriff of Benton Co. Ala.

Oct. 2, 1844.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

### House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

### R. E. W. McCADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pensils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

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He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pensils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

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